

GUARD OFFICERS TO RETAIN PLACES

They Will Not Be Demoted
When Entering Federal
Service.

SPECULATION SET AT REST

Letter Is Sent From Washing-
ton to Adjutants-General
of Various States.

Raleigh, N. C., April 25.—Adjutant-General Young has received from the War Department an official communication that sets at rest the speculation as to the status of the higher commissioned officers of the National Guard, at least so far as this State is concerned. It shows that there will be no change in the present organization of the North Carolina National Guard when the call comes for volunteering for service on account of the Mexican trouble. At least, this is the construction that General Young puts on the communication. It is from the chief of the division of military affairs, and is addressed to the Adjutants-General of all the States. It is to the effect that where the military organizations in the States are organized in conformity with the War Department regulations, there can be no change in that organization in entering Federal service.

General Young directs attention to the fact that in December, 1913, the North Carolina National Guard adopted the regulations prescribed by the War Department as to staff departments, and this action, in the North Carolina guard retention of present staff of officers in entering service for war where the present officers show efficiency at least. There has been apprehension that in the process of volunteering for war service officers above the rank of major might be displaced by regular army officers.

There came to Adjutant-General Young, of the North Carolina National Guard, yesterday a telegram from Asheville—Company K, First Infantry—volunteering for Mexican service. Forty-six of the forty-seven men joined in the tender of service.

Charters issued. A charter has been issued for the Young Woman's Christian Association, Inc., of Wilmington, formed without capital stock for the purpose of "aiding young women in development of Christian character and service and in loyalty to Christ"—a general Young Women's Christian Association work. The incorporators are Mrs. C. C. Gorington, Mrs. W. H. Gorington, Miss Hugh McRae, Miss Carrie Bowen, Miss Carrie Myers, Mrs. Robert Hunk, Miss Lillian Woodard, Mrs. R. C. Moore, Mrs. J. R. Kenley, Mrs. R. A. Montgomery, Miss Louise Harlow, Mrs. S. A. Matthews, Mrs. M. W. Davis, Mrs. H. D. Dham, Mrs. Walter P. Sprunt, Mrs. A. D. Mc-

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quality of our instruments are
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\$1,000
For Planos, and
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For Player-Planos.**

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Clure, Mrs. C. O. Byerly, Mrs. Laurence Sprunt, Mrs. H. L. Voller, Miss Sue Hall, Miss Martha Williams, Mrs. S. M. Bonwright, Mrs. J. H. Tylor, Jr., and J. V. Cranner.

Other corporations were chartered as follows:
The Harris-Stoudemire Co., of Winston-Salem; capital, \$50,000 authorized and \$4,000 subscribed; by S. F. Harris and P. S. Stoudemire, of Spencer, and J. F. Meesehmer, of Winston-Salem, for general mercantile business.

The Central Pharmacy, Inc., of Newbern; capital, \$25,000 authorized and \$2,000 subscribed; by G. A. and J. A. Eaton and D. E. Henderson.

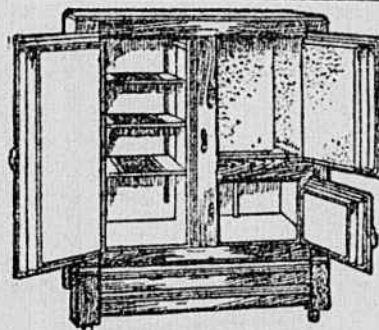
Howel Gets Two Years. Wise, Va., April 25.—Sevin Howel, a white man aged forty-seven years, was given two years in the penitentiary for the killing of Luena Dye, a young white man, near Virginia City last September. Howel was an officer at that time and went to arrest Dye, who had been shooting a pistol along the road. Howel thought that Dye was going to draw a gun and shot him.

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50 cents worth of oil will run this stove one week and 50 cents per week will pay for the stove.
3-burner\$10.00
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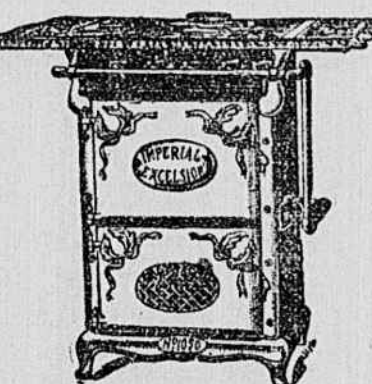
at the same time with the same amount of gas. This is what you can do with an

Excelsior Gas Range

This means a saving in your gas bill. Range like cut

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W. Fred Richardson

MORGAN'S OFFERS BOTH REJECTED

Governor Stuart Negotiating for
Return of Stolen Will of
Martha Washington.

WOULD GIVE IT TO MT. VERNON

Document Regarded as Part of
Official Records of Fairfax
County.

The correspondence which Governor Stuart entered into with J. P. Morgan, of New York, by direction of the General Assembly, to secure the return to the Fairfax County Courthouse of the stolen will of Martha Washington was made public yesterday by Mrs. William Cummings Storey at the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

Judging from the correspondence, the negotiations are far from completed. In response to the Governor's request for the return of the will, Mr. Morgan made two propositions: first, to place Martha Washington's will on permanent exhibition at Mount Vernon, provided Virginia loaned the will of George Washington to the Mount Vernon association for an indefinite period to be exhibited also; second, to present the Martha Washington will to the Library of Congress on condition that the Library make the same disposition of the will of George Washington.

Morgan's Offers Rejected. The Governor rejected both propositions after conference with the Fairfax County authorities and the Daughters of the American Revolution. He assured Mr. Morgan, in the last letter written, that the Fairfax County Courthouse is the legal repository of the Martha Washington will, that the building is of brick, with fireproof vaults, and a thoroughly safe place in which to preserve the documents. The will of George Washington is in keeping there now. No other proposal has come from Mr. Morgan.

The Governor wrote to Mr. Morgan suggesting the return of the will under the resolutions passed by the General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to bring suit against J. P. Morgan for the recovery of the stolen document in case it could not be recovered by diplomacy. The will, which is the subject of the controversy, is a part of the court records of Fairfax County, and was stolen from the courthouse during or just after the war. It became known recently that it had been purchased by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and added to his collection. The correspondence which has been exchanged between Governor Stuart and Mr. Morgan follows:

The Governor's Letter.
Executive Chamber,
Richmond, March 16, 1914.

My Dear Sir,—Realizing that you are fully informed as to the recent agitation in Virginia on the question of the Martha Washington will, and the various proceedings in relation thereto, I feel that it is unnecessary to present to you any detailed statement on the subject.

Coming into the governorship of the State on February 1st of this year, and looking carefully into the whole situation of affairs as then presented, it occurred to me that it would be proper to take the matter up with you through a representative Virginian living in New York. I requested Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, president of the New York Southern Society, to call on you and state my desire that some line of action might be taken which would be deemed mutually agreeable. This he has done as my friend and representative.

In accordance with his suggestion, I now write to you personally on the subject to express the hope that some happy adjustment of the matter may have occurred to you, which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Awaiting your suggestions, which I trust will be responsive, at least in spirit, to the respectful and courteous consideration which controls my own action, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. C. STUART,
Governor.

Mr. J. P. Morgan, New York.
Mr. Morgan's Reply.
To this letter Mr. Morgan replied as follows:

March 17, 1914.
Honorable H. C. Stuart, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

My Dear Sir,—I am very pleased indeed to receive your letter of March 16 in regard to the will of Martha Washington, which is now in my possession. I may mention that the visit of Mr. Walter L. McCorkle, to which you refer, and your very gracious letter, constitute the only official word I have had upon this subject.

In regard to the will, I have only one desire, which is that the document should be where it can be best preserved and of most use to the people of the United States. I am sure that this is also the desire of yourself and of the Commonwealth of Virginia. I, therefore, venture to make the following suggestions:

The Fairfax County Courthouse, from what I am informed, is not fireproof, nor are documents there kept in such a way as to make them available to any large number of people. I also understand that the original will of George Washington is at present stored in that courthouse. I suggest, therefore, that the Commonwealth of Virginia, or Fairfax County, should direct the keeper of the documents in the courthouse to place the original will of George Washington on exhibition at Mount Vernon, for an indefinite period, where it would be available for the instruction of a large number of people, and where it would have the benefit of the great care and protection against fire now given to Mount Vernon. If this were done, I should be glad to present the will of Martha Washington to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for permanent exhibition there. By this arrangement the two documents would be together at the place where they were made and where a great number of people will have the satisfaction of seeing them. Should the Commonwealth of Virginia not be willing to do this, because of the well-known fact that Mount Vernon itself is not fireproof, though such excellent care is taken to prevent accidents, then I propose that the Commonwealth should present the will of George Washington to the Library of Congress, to be forever kept with the public records there, and I should present the will of Martha Washington to the nation for the same disposition. It seems to me that the bringing together of the two documents is of interest and importance. If they are placed at Mount Vernon they remain in Fairfax County and would be given as good care as possible there; if they are placed in the Library of Congress they leave the Commonwealth of Virginia, but, on the other hand, they would be in the custody of one of the great libraries of the world and in a



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place which belongs to the whole nation. It seems to me that either arrangement would be quite appropriate, and I shall be pleased indeed to do my part in carrying out whichever of the two would be most satisfactory to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,
(Signed) J. P. MORGAN.
The Governor's Answer.

Governor Stuart replied to Mr. Morgan as follows:

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Governor's Office,
Richmond,
April 8, 1914.

J. P. Morgan, Esq.,
23 Wall Street,
New York City:

My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your very courteous letter of March 17, which would have been acknowledged earlier but for the necessity for some correspondence in connection with the

subject in hand, and consequent delay incident thereto.

After getting the facts fully before me, I regret to have to say that your letter does not meet the views of the people whom I represent and for whom I speak. The objection you urge against the delivery of the Martha Washington will to Fairfax County is, I fear, unfounded, since it is stated by prominent persons of that county that the clerk's office, in which this will would be kept, and in which the George Washington will is now on exhibition, is a brick building with fireproof vaults, in which all the county records are preserved. It is thought by capable and observant people that the will would be absolutely safe in this building.

I will suggest, therefore, though I will not urge upon your attention at this juncture, that the people of Virginia hold that the Martha Washington will is a part of the records of Fairfax County, and that it belongs there, if anywhere in Virginia.

We had hoped, and indeed expected, that some agreement could be arrived at with respect to this matter which would be mutually satisfactory. Not wishing to drop the negotiations at this stage, I now venture to renew the request made through my friend and representative, Mr. Walter L. McCorkle.

Awaiting your further advice, I am,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. C. STUART,
Governor.

**EVIDENCE STRONG
IN FAVOR OF FRANK**

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—The strongest evidence presented yet tending to show that Jim Conley, and not Leo Frank, murdered Mary Phagan, was offered yesterday by lawyers for Leo M. Frank before Judge Hill in two affidavits, one from a white preacher and the other from a negro woman, both of whom swore to having heard a post-mortem confession of the murder from the lips of the negro.

The Rev. C. Braggsdale, of Kirkwood, was the signer of one affidavit and Annie Maude Carter, the negro, of the other.

To make their case the stronger the defense introduced affidavits by Mrs. Maude Bailey, who swore to seeing a girl answering the description of Mary Phagan leave Frank's office and descend the steps toward the first floor on the afternoon of the murder.

Mr. Braggsdale was corroborated by R. L. Barner, an acquaintance, who identified the negro from whom the affidavit had been heard the confession as Jim Conley. Mrs. Bailey was supported in her statements by her mother, Mrs. May Barrett. Both of them were employed in the pencil factory at the time of the crime.

The Carter woman declared that Conley not only admitted to having

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